



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

gestion. It was hoped to find other stations than the type localities for the two plants involved. But so far it does not appear that either plant has been collected a second time. Through the kindness of Mrs. Britton, the writer learns that some of the material from the type station of *Grimmia Manniae* is in the herbarium of Columbia University, which makes it possible to investigate conclusively the claims of the two species independently. Yet, according to a note and drawings in a recent letter from M. Cardot, who has a right to be heard on this point, it seems hardly necessary to doubt further the distinctness of the two species. For the benefit of American students, both are published herewith.

M. Cardot says: "Although approaching it closely in some respects, *Grimmia Manniae* is quite different, having larger, thicker leaves, with basal areolation loose, formed of hyaline thin walled cells; while in *Grimmia Holzingeri* the basal cells are yellowish and thick walled. I inclose comparative figures of the two mosses."

These figures represent leaves and basal leaf cells of the two species, and argue well for the validity of *Grimmia Holzingeri*.

MOSES NEW TO NORTH AMERICA.

* *DESMATODON SYSTILIOIDES* Ren. & Card. Bot. Gaz. **30**: 16. *pl. II*. July, 1900. Monoicous, gregarious. Stems short, erect, 2-5mm. high. Leaves crowded in a rosette, spreading, oblong-lanceolate, rather suddenly and shortly acuminate, acute, margins plane, irregularly dentate above; nerve strong, reddish, percurrent or shortly excurrent; lower cells lax, sub-rectangular, empty, hyaline or yellowish; middle and upper cells small, obscured by numerous papillae; 2-4 rows on the margin of quadrate or shortly rectangular cells, hardly or faintly papillose, forming a distinct yellowish translucent border. Perichaetial leaves scarcely different, a little shorter. Capsule erect, 8-12 mm. long, on a yellow or pale red seta, twisted to the right when dry, short, oblong, brown; operculum short-conic or sub-rostrate, persisting at the top of the columella; no annulus or peristome observed. Spores smooth, 18-20 μ in diameter.

Labrador: L'Anse-au-Mort (Rev. A. C. Waghorne, 1894).

By the lid attached to the collumella and persistent after the opening of the capsule this species resembles *D. systylius* B. & S., but is clearly distinct from it by the leaves of a more obscure and more papillose areolation, with a distinct pellucid yellowish border, the nerve stouter, brownish, not or very shortly excurrent, and by the total lack of peristome; at least all the capsules we have been able to examine do not show the slightest trace of this organ. The pellucid border of the leaves shows some relationship between *D. systylioides* Ren. & Card. and *D. Porteri* James, but the latter has a much narrower capsule with a highly conic lid not adhering to the collumella, and the peristome and annulus are well developed.

* *BARBULA EUSTEGIA* Card. & Ther. *l. c.* Dioicous? gregarious in mats. Stem very short, 1-2 mm. high. Leaves when dry erect, flexuous, when moist recurved, spreading, linear-lanceolate, acute, sub-acute or slightly obtuse, plicate,

* Translated by Miss E. A. Warner.

channeled above; lower leaves very small, 0.5 mm. long, perceptibly larger above; upper ones 1 mm. long, margins plane or scarcely revolute, entire; costa vanishing in the apex or hardly reaching it, papillose on the back; lower cells pellucid, somewhat lax, smooth, oblong, sub-rectangular; the median quadrate; the upper ones small scarcely 4-5 μ long, rounded-quadrate, obtuse, minutely papillose. Perichaetial leaves larger than the stem leaves, the outer appressed at the half-sheathing base, rather abruptly elongated into a channeled spreading or recurved acumen; the inner ones broadly and shortly acuminate, areolation pellucid throughout. Capsule 1-2 mm. long, 0.3-0.4 mm. broad, oblong, erect or oblique, on a pale slender seta 12-18 mm. long, twisted to the right when dry; operculum conic-subulate, equalling or surpassing the capsule. Annulus compound, 0.07 mm. broad. Peristome deep red; basal membrane 0.08 mm. high, teeth twisted, about 1 mm. long, strongly granulose. Spores smooth, 8 μ in diameter. Male flowers unknown. Very probably dioicous. (p. 17. *pl. IV.*)

Idaho: Cedar creek, Latah county, on ground (L. F. Henderson, 1897).

This moss, received from Mr. Henderson only in very small quantity, seems a miniature of *B. flavipes* B. & S., from which, besides in its small size, it differs chiefly by the lid as long as the capsule, or even longer. By this character, as well as by the form of the leaves, it resembles also *Trichostomum dicranoides* Sch. (*T. macrostegium* Sull. Icon. Suppl. 35, *pl. 22*) from Central and South America and the Antilles, which has been also recorded from Alabama; but this last species has the beak of the lid thinner, the leaves larger, broader, denticulate above, a less opaque areolation of larger and more distinct cells, and the peristome less twisted, with a shorter basilar membrane.

* * *

POLYTRICHUM JENSENII Hagen, in Meddelelser om Grönland, 15: 444. 1898.

This very rare European species was collected on the shore of Beaver Lake in the Yellowstone National Park in the summer of 1898 by Prof. Aven Nelson. It is closely related to *P. commune* having the terminal cells of the lamellae of the same general form. Prof. Nelson's plants are sterile and were at first thought to be a diseased form of *P. commune*, but a careful study of the plant by Dr. I. Hagen and others established the identity of the plant beyond reasonable doubt. It is more slender and lighter colored than *P. commune*. The leaves are shorter and more erect when moist, nearly entire, and with much less slender apex, being acute instead of slenderly acuminate. At the point of transition between the sheathing base and the lamina there is a dark brown spot on each side of the costa, caused by shrinking; at this point the leaves break off easily.—From an article by J. M. Holzinger in *Asa Gray Bulletin*, 3: 95-99. *f. 6*. October, 1900.

CURRENT BRYOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

In the *Revue Bryologique* for January, 1901 (28: 1), Mr. R. S. Williams reports the receipt of a specimen of *Timmia cucullata* Mx. from Europe, under the name of *T. megapolitana* Hedw. *T. cucullata* has not before been credited to Europe.

T. cucullata has the leaf as wide above or even wider than the clasping